

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 30th October 1886.

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VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Nil.

UNION PAPERS.

Nil.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar	.....	
2	"Assam News"	Ditto	450	
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
3	"Ahammadí"	Tangail, Mymensingh..	.....	
4	"Kasipore Nibási"	Kasipore, Burrisal	.....	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
5	"Purva Darpan"	Chittagong	700	
6	"Silchar"	Silchar, Assam	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
7	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Calcutta	700	
8	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	102	22nd October 1886.
9	"Arya Pratibhá"	Halishahar	.....	23rd ditto.
10	"Bangabási"	Calcutta	20,000	23rd ditto.
11	"Bháratbási"	Ditto	3,000	23rd ditto.
12	"Bhárat Mihir"	Ditto	2,500	
13	"Burdwán Sanjivani"	Burdwan	302	
14	"Cháruvartá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	
15	"Dacca Prakásh"	Dacca	450	
16	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	825	
17	"Garib"	Dacca	.....	
18	"Grambási"	Uluberia	.....	
19	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	
20	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Berhampore	508	
21	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto	.....	
22	"Nava Medini"	Midnapore	.....	
23	"Navavibhákar Sádharani"	Calcutta	1,000	25th ditto.
24	"Paridarshek"	Sylhet	450	
25	"Prájá Bandhu"	Chandernagore	995	
26	"Pratikár"	Berhampore	600	
27	"Púrva Bangabási"	Noakholly	.....	
28	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"	Kakiniá, Rungpore	205	
29	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500	
30	"Samaya"	Ditto	2,350	19th ditto.
31	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	4,000	23rd ditto.
32	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	800	
33	"Sáraswat Patra"	Dacca	400	
34	"Som Prakásh"	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	1,000	25th ditto.
35	"Srimanta Saudagár"	Calcutta	.....	25th ditto.
36	"Sulabha Samáchar and Kusadaha"	Ditto	3,000	22nd ditto.
37	"Surabhi and Patáká"	Ditto	700	21st ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
38	"Dainik"	Calcutta	7,000	24th to 28th October 1886.
39	"Samvád Prabhákar"	Ditto	200	
40	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	
41	"Samáchar Chandriká"	Ditto	625	
42	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Ditto	500	
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
43	"Dacca Gazette"	Dacca	.....	
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
44	"Kshatriya Pratika"	Patna	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
45	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore	.....	
46	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta	1,500	21st October 1886.
47	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto	500	25th ditto.
48	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto	4,500	
49	"Hindi Samáchar"	Bhagulpore	1,000	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
50	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Calcutta	250	
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
51	"Gauhur"	Calcutta	196	
52	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar	150	21st ditto.
53	"Al Punch"	Bankipore	.....	22nd ditto.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
54	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta	340	
<i>Daily.</i>				
55	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	212	22nd to 28th October 1886.
URIA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
56	"Taraka and Subhavartá"	Cuttack	.....	
57	"Chiksábandhu"	Ditto	.....	
58	"Pradip"	Ditto	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
59	"Utkal Dipiká"	Cuttack	200	
60	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Balasore	205	
61	"Sebaka"	Cuttack	200	

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 21st October, referring to the statement of Lord Dufferin in a minute sent by him to the Secretary of State to the effect that no one need be much anxious on account of the dacoities in Burmah, as such dacoity prevails more or less in India, says that His Excellency may delude the inexperienced English public by this statement, but he will not be able to throw dust in the eyes of the people of this country. The disturbances in Burmah are not dacoities, but the desperate struggle of patriots for independence.

2. The same paper says that the total expenses of the Afghan Boundary Commission amount to more than 50 lakhs of rupees. Besides this, money was spent like water on military preparations when a war with Russia in connection with the work of the Commission was apprehended. But what good has been gained by the expenditure of so much money? Will Russia advance no further? Will India be saved from invasion? Will Government give a satisfactory reply to these questions?

3. The *Bangabási*, of the 23rd October, says that even the *Englishman*, which is the mouth-piece of the English, has said that Government has kept everything secret regarding the affairs of Burmah. The writer says that Lord Dufferin has really been placed in a difficult situation. Last year Burmah was conquered with ease, and Theebaw was made a prisoner. His Lordship was loudly praised from every quarter for his achievement. But to tell the truth, His Lordship feels ashamed to think that the work for which he received so much applause has not as yet been accomplished; and it is for this reason that the unfavourable news from Burmah has been kept secret. Before sending the Burmese expedition it was given out that King Theebaw was a wicked ruler, and that if Theebaw could be defeated in battle, the Burmese would gladly and willingly accept British rule. Without war, without shedding human blood, gentle Theebaw surrendered himself to the English of his own free-will, and was made a prisoner. But why have not the Burmese as yet submitted to the English? The Burmese Chiefs are fighting for their country at the risk of their own lives. Government feels ashamed to publish this fact, and has therefore termed these men 'dacoits.'

4. In noticing the return of the Boundary Commission from Central Asia, the same paper says that one of the Commissioners has written to an English newspaper that they have saved their lives by hastily coming away from Central Asia. The Commissioners are returning to India after spending half a crore of rupees; but it is a misfortune to the country that the dispute remains as unsettled as before and that the fear of Russia and of Dhuleep Singh remains unremoved.

5. The *Dainik*, of the 25th October, says that the Boundary Commission was expected to reach Cabul on the 15th October. The Amir has made grand preparations for its reception. The members of the Commission may now brag and bluster after their safe return to India. Those will cry who have to suffer.

6. The *Som Prakash*, of the 25th October, says that from the discussion about the Burmese question in Parliament, it has come to the conclusion that

SURABHI & PATAKA
Oct. 21st, 1886.

SURABHI & PATAKA.

BANGABASI,
Oct. 23rd, 1886.

BANGABASI.

DAINIK,
Oct. 25th, 1886.

SOM PRAKASH,
Oct. 25th, 1886.

greed of territory, and not the desire to defend India and Lower Burmah from a French invasion, was the cause of the annexation of Burmah. Who will pay for this greed of Lord Dufferin and the English ministry? Surely Indians. There is no knowing how long the disturbances in Burmah will continue, and how much money of poor Indians will be spent. India will have to be ruined for Burmah. Because the Liberals understood this they insisted upon England's bearing a portion of the expenses of the war. The writer does not expect that order will ever be established in Burmah. The disturbances will not be at an end so long as Theebaw or any other Burmese prince is not set up on the throne of Burmah. Lord Dufferin has imposed upon Indians a perpetual burden. As the Burmese will never forget him, so Indians whose life-blood will be sucked dry, will never forget him.

DAINIK,
Oct. 26th, 1886.

7. The *Dainik*, of the 26th October, hears from the *Rangoon Gazette* that the state of affairs in Burmah is not satisfactory. Dacoities are multiplying day

by day. Unless a different line of policy is adopted, there is no hope of peace being established in that country. The writer also is of the same opinion, and advises Government to become careful from this time. But who hears his advice?

SAMAYA,
Oct. 29th, 1886.

8. The *Samaya*, of the 29th October, says that from the dimensions that the disturbances in Burmah are assuming, it does not appear that they will soon be

at an end. The Commander-in-Chief never goes out of India, but from Sir Frederick Roberts' going to Burmah it appears that the danger in Burmah is very great. Now that England is beset with dangers it should retire from Burmah by setting up Prince Mengoon as an allied prince on the throne of that country.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

SULABH SAMACHAR
& KUSHADAH,
Oct. 22nd, 1886.

9. Referring to the Rungpore deer case, the *Sulabha Samáchar* and *Kushdaha*, of the 22nd October, asks whether the reports of the case, as published in the newspapers, are true or false. What can the people do if Judges and police officers should enter into a league for the purpose of punishing them? A gentleman was put to so much trouble simply because he refused to lend his elephant to Mr. Shuttleworth, and because a deer belonging to him had strayed out of its enclosure.

BANGABASI,
Oct. 23rd, 1886.

10. A correspondent of the *Bangabási*, of the 23rd October, writes from Dum-Dum that in the afternoon of the 19th October two European soldiers, with a dog following them, went to Banua Bankra, a village about two miles to the north of Dum-Dum. After reaching the place, they broke through the doors of the house situated in the garden belonging to the Dutta Baboos of Calcutta; and having taken some wooden boxes and other articles from the house, they were about to go away, when Baboo Trailokya Nath Ghose, one of the inhabitants of the village, came to the place. On seeing him the soldiers tried to make their way through the jungle, when they were opposed by one Bhojai Mandul, an inhabitant of Donenagar. On this one of the soldiers threw Bhojai Mandul down, and mounting upon his belly he took a knife from underneath his garment with which he struck him on the breast. A large quantity of blood issued out of the wound, and the wounded remained insensible for about four hours. When he came to his senses, he said "I am done for: there is no chance of my recovery."

The soldiers fled away after inflicting this grievous wound, and no one has been able to apprehend them. The writer hopes that the authorities will make an enquiry into the matter; otherwise it will be difficult for people to live there. Such outrages are often committed. The police officers are quite indifferent to the matter.

11. The *Navavibhakar Sádharani*, of the 25th October, referring to the Rungpore deer case, requests both the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor to en-

Mr. Shuttleworth.

quire into the case and adequately punish the guilty officials. Baboo Mon-mohun Ghose said in open court that Mr. Shuttleworth was not worthy of the office which he held. The Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor, too, will come to this conclusion. The writer hopes that they will have the courage to maintain the reputation of the English nation for justice. It should not be forgotten that the impression that the English do not abuse their powers in India is the foundation of British rule in India.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

12. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 21st October, referring to the infliction of a fine of Rs. 100 upon the Guard

The Guard Snelling.

Snelling, says that it is astonished at the escape of Snelling, who committed so grave an offence with so light a punishment. Who will answer the question, why Snelling was prosecuted only under the Railway Act, and not under the Penal Code? So long as the system of inflicting such light punishments continues, there is no hope for an end to the oppression of natives by Englishmen.

13. The same paper asks, what punishment does Mr. Shuttleworth,

Mr. Shuttleworth.

the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rungpore, who from malicious feelings tried to ruin an innocent zemindar, and did not scruple to insult the ladies of his family, deserve? By the favour of Sir Rivers Thompson, and in consequence of the influence of the Defence Association, Englishmen are acting just as they please. He who will oppose them is sure to be ruined. The writer expects that instead of being punished, Mr. Shuttleworth will soon be promoted.

14. The *Bangabasi*, of the 23rd October, says that the punishment which has been inflicted on Snelling, the

The Guard Snelling.

Railway Guard of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, is very inadequate. This is to be attributed to the fault of the complainant. Snelling has been tried under the Railway bye-laws and fined Rs. 100, but he should have been tried under the Indian Penal Code. The writer believes that Snelling is no longer a Railway Guard. Though nothing causes so much dissatisfaction as the oppression by wicked Englishmen, such are the arrangements of Government that an Englishman who may be guilty of a thousand offences escapes with a light punishment.

15. The *Sanjivani*, of the 23rd October, says that Rungpore is gradually falling into a state of anarchy

Mr. Newbery, the Magistrate of Rungpore.

under Mr. Newbery, the present Magistrate of the district. On his first arrival at Rungpore he saw that Mr. K. D. Ghose was a very influential man there, and that so long as he remained there he would be unable to exercise freely his magisterial authority. Therefore by some means or other he caused Mr. K. D. Ghose to be transferred to some other place. Now there is no one to check the arbitrary conduct of the Magistrate. A prosecution was recently instituted under his orders against a respectable Hindu lady. Again, the manner in which he has vilified some respectable gentlemen in the judgment which he has pronounced in connection with Mr. Dance's case cannot but cause indignation. It is doubtful whether Mr. Newbery could have escaped being kicked if he had used the epithets which he has applied to those

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Oct. 25th, 1886.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Oct. 21st, 1886.

SURABHI & PATAKA.

BANGABASI,
Oct. 23rd, 1886.

SANJIVANI,
Oct. 23rd, 1886.

gentlemen otherwise than in his magisterial capacity. The writer asks Government whether it can remain easy in mind by leaving the administration of justice in the hands of such men. What gentleman will venture to give evidence before such a Magistrate? It should not be considered a grave offence if, when the Bench is occupied by such a Magistrate, people forget the respect which is due to the bench and proceed to maintain their own self-respect. This matter should attract the attention of Government at least for the preservation of the dignity of the bench, if not for any other reason. In reference to the deer case, the writer says that the particulars have been published in the newspapers. Now it is incumbent on Government to look into the matter. If a newspaper is forced to use any strong language in reference to the case, the blame will rest not upon it but upon the offenders and those who encourage them.

Dainik,
Oct. 27th, 1886.

16. The *Dainik*, of the 27th October, says that it is a great misfortune to the people of Rungpore that they have got Mr. Newbery for their District Magistrate, Mr. Stack, for their Police Superintendent, and Mr. Shuttleworth for their Assistant Police Superintendent at one and the same time. In the deer case a respectable zemindar was brought to trial and made to incur enormous expense, simply because he could not act according to the wishes of the Assistant Superintendent of Police. Government may or may not look into these matters, but such injustice is sure to be punished by God. If Government had any sympathy for the people, if it had any wish to do justice to them, and if it had not any partiality for its countrymen, such events could never take place. A respectable native lady was brought to trial and prosecuted on a false charge by the police, backed by the Magistrate of the district. Men were taught to give false evidence—nay, even a boy of five years was put into the witness box in order to give false evidence. The Assistant Superintendent used threatening words towards a respectable zemindar in the presence of some respectable gentlemen, and at last, when called upon by the counsel of the defendant to give evidence before the court, he refused to appear altogether. But notwithstanding all this, the native Deputy Magistrate did not sanction the application for suing Mr. Shuttleworth for compensation. The Deputy Magistrate left the court abruptly without giving any answer to Mr. Ghose, just as a deer flies before a tiger. If due enquiry be made into the matter, it will be seen that all officers of the court, from the Magistrate to his Deputy, and all officers of police from the Superintendent to the chowkidars, are implicated in the case; but will the Government of Bengal look into the matter? In another case in which some natives and Anglo-Indians were concerned, Mr. Newbery himself has pronounced a judgment which has astonished the writer. The judgment which Mr. Newbery has pronounced in Mr. Dance's case will afford a proof of the miserable condition of the natives under British rule. Men who are appointed to administer justice over them display their temper so often that people fear to stand in their presence—nay, even to pronounce their names. The facts of the case are as follows:—Some respectable native gentlemen and high native officers were sitting in the cabin of a steamer when a European railway officer entered the cabin, accompanied by a friend and his wife. There was no unoccupied seat in the cabin. The offence of the native gentlemen was that they did not give their own seats to the European gentleman and the lady, and for this fault the Magistrate has said in his judgment—"He and his brother bhodrolog (I cannot call them gentlemen from their own showing) had monopolised the only

seat on the boat and had allowed a woman to stand," and has said in another place. "In his gross ignorance on the subject he had unwittingly behaved as a disgusting blackguard in monopolising the only seat and allowing Mrs. Rose to stand. Had he been a European, I believe that, under the same circumstances, Rose and Dance would have kicked him overboard." This is the language which Mr. Newbery has used against men among whom were a Judge, a vakil and two respectable gentlemen. The witnesses said that the smell of wine issued from the lips of the lady and that her face looked red. But the Magistrate said that the lady was not drunk: her face looked red because she was exposed to the sun. On reaching Kaunia, Mr. Dance again met those gentlemen and became highly irritated. He used insulting language towards the native gentlemen, and disturbed the peace of the station. The railway doctor examined him and found that he was drunk. The worthy Magistrate has said that Mr. Dance was not drunk, and that the foolish doctor has attributed to drunkenness what was really due to excessive labour. It is impossible to get the smell of wine from the lips of a man when he smokes cigars. A serious quarrel took place between Mr. Dance and one Sarat Chandra in the railway carriage. He occupied the seat in the carriage before Mr. Dance. Mr. Newbery has said—"Had Dance thrashed Sarat Chandra, I would have fined him one pice and no more." Such is the instruction which Mr. Newbery gave to one of his countrymen from the bench. Mr. Newbery, it would seem, would have been glad if the railway police officers had killed these Bengali Baboos. The trial of the case would have then taken place before him, and he could have managed to commit the heirs of the deceased Baboos to the Sessions. Men like Mr. Newbery have been entrusted with the administration of districts under English rule. God knows how long the people will have to suffer in this way.

17. The *Dainik*, of the 28th October, learns from *Snadeshi*, a new journal, dealing chiefly with politics, that Baboo Jagat Chandra Some, the Deputy Magistrate of Cutwa, has done great injustice in some recent cases tried by him.

DAINIK,
Oct. 28th, 1886.

18. The *Samaya*, of the 29th October, says that under English rule the courts of justice deserve to be called seats of injustice. Englishmen care less for a respectable native than for a grain of sand. This is proved by the Rungpore deer case. Referring to the case the writer asks, was not the conduct of the Magistrate who showed partiality, of the Assistant Superintendent of Police who oppressed a zemindar and a female from malicious feelings, and of the Deputy Magistrate who failed to do justice for fear of his superior disgraceful? How long will Government give indulgence to such demons?

SAMAYA,
Oct. 29th, 1886.

(d)—Education.

19. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 22nd October, says that Miss Chandra Mukhi Bose, the Lady Superintendent of the Bethune College, is performing her duties very satisfactorily. Within this short time she has gained the affection of the girls of the college, and many respectable native gentlemen of Calcutta have expressed their desire to have their daughters trained under her.

ARYA DARPAN,
Oct. 22nd, 1886.

(e)—Local Self-Government and municipal administration.

20. The *Sulabha Samachar and Kushdaha*, of the 22nd October, says that the images of *Kali* have been removed from the Hindu meat-shop of Calcutta.

SULABHA SAMACHAR
& KUSHDAHA,
Oct. 22nd, 1886.

but goats are being slaughtered on both sides of the streets in as horrid a manner as before. It is a matter of surprise that the Commissioners have remained satisfied with only removing the images, but have not taken any steps to remove this cruel sight of slaughtering goats. The slaughter-houses for killing cows and hogs are situated outside the municipality, but why should the slaughter-houses for killing goats be allowed to remain inside the town? The writer at first thought that the Commissioners had resolved to remove these meat-shops outside the town, but he was wrong in his supposition. The writer requests the Commissioners to direct their attention to the matter.

ARYA PRATIBHA,
Oct. 23rd, 1886.

21. The *Arya Pratibhá*, of the 23rd October, says that the Halishahar Municipality is becoming unpopular every day. This is the effect of appointing incompetent Commissioners. One Hari Das Das of Boonaghata Pandit's Lane applied to the Chairman of the Naihati Municipality for getting his tax, which pressed heavily on him, reduced; but though a long time has elapsed, no order has been yet passed on his petition. The writer urges that a fresh appointment of competent Commissioners should be made. As regards roads, the most backward villages are superior to Halishahar. The inhabitants have to pay taxes, but their inconvenience has not been removed. Another thing has astonished the writer. The culvert near the Koomarpara having given way, drains have been made along the road to let the water of the whole village fall into a tank. The writer does not know whose ingenuity has suggested the plan.

DAINIK,
Oct. 27th, 1886.

22. A correspondent of the *Dainik*, of the 27th October, says that a fire broke out at Bhowanipore, Charakdanga. It spread from the shop of Kali Barman, who used to deal in rockets and other explosive substances. Fortunately no life has been lost. The Municipal Commissioners should be careful in granting licenses for selling explosive.

(g)—*Railways and Communications including Canals and Irrigation.*

DAINIK,
Oct. 26th, 1886.

23. A correspondent of the *Dainik*, of the 26th October, writes that as he was sitting in an intermediate class carriage at Damukdea on the 30th September last, a Railway Police Sub-Inspector and a Baboo entered the carriage. In another compartment of the same carriage an old ticket-examiner was sitting. The Guard of the train entered the compartment and ordered the old ticket-examiner to go out of the carriage. The old man without saying anything alighted from the carriage, and came to where the writer was sitting. A European lady immediately entered the compartment vacated by the ticket-examiner and appropriated the whole compartment to herself, and filled it with her own luggage. On this a Bengali Baboo in the opposite compartment said in a whispering tone that it is great injustice to order a gentleman to go out of the carriage. On hearing this, the European lady became much irritated, and said: "stupid native! keep yourself aloof from my business," and the Baboo answered: "I wish you to be more gentle; hold your tongue." After a few words were exchanged, the lady became greatly irritated, and the news of the affair soon reached the station-master, who at once came to the place and entered the compartment occupied by the lady. Waiting a few minutes there, he entered the compartment in which the Police Inspector and the writer was sitting and asked "who are you, and what business had you to insult the lady?" The Baboo answered that he was the Govern-

ment Railway Police Sub-Inspector. The station-master immediately said "damn you police, do you know that you are under me and my subordinate." There was another Police Sub-Inspector in the carriage who told the station-master that the lady has bought a third class ticket, but that she had appropriated an intermediate carriage to herself. Without paying any heed to what the Sub-Inspector said the station master abused them and entered into a second class carriage. The writer says that when the station-master entered the carriage the smell of wine issued from his lips. On enquiry it was disclosed that the station-master was not on his duty at that time. This was not the end of the affair. When the train reached Poradaha, a European gentleman accompanied by the guard of the train came and said "had it been with me I would have kicked the damn nigger police out of the carriage." The writer says that had the police officers any self-respect in them, they could never have borne such indignities. The passengers of the Eastern Bengal Railway line have to constantly suffer from the outrageous conduct of the railway servants; and, as no step has been taken to check them, the conduct of the officers are growing worse every day. From the indignities heaped upon the police officers it may be easily inferred how the ordinary passengers are dealt with. The authorities of the Eastern Bengal Railway line should look into these matters. Are the police officers so powerless that they will meekly put up with such insults? The writer says in conclusion that the European lady was travelling in an intermediate class carriage with a third class ticket.

24. A correspondent of the same paper writes that much inconvenience is being felt by the inhabitants of Baghnepara for want of good roads. In going to Calcutta and other places the passengers have to go either by the Culna steamer or by rail from the Boinchi station, but the roads leading to both these places are equally bad.

DAINIK,
Oct. 26th, 1886.

Want of roads in Baghnepara,
Burdwan.

25. A correspondent of the *Dainik*, of the 27th October, complains, of the wretched condition of the roads in Jagadanandakati, Jessore. The inhabitants annually pay large sums as road cess, but there is no means of communication even with the outpost, to which the people have to go every now and then. The writer requests the members of the Local Board to direct their attention to the matter.

DAINIK.

Petition for roads from Jagadanandakati, Jessore.

26. A correspondent of the *Dainik*, of the 28th October, complains of the wretched condition of the roads leading to Dattapoolia in Nuddea. The place is situated at a distance of six miles from the Arranghata Railway station, and contains about 1,665 houses. The inhabitants are ready to pay subscriptions for the repairs of the road, and there is also some money in the hands of the municipality. The writer does not understand why the Commissioners are making so much delay in repairing the road.

DAINIK,
Oct. 28th, 1886.

Want of roads in Dattapoolia,
Nuddea.

(h)—General.

27. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 21st October, referring to the nomination of Mr. Beames as a Member of the Civil Service Commission by the Bengal Government, says that Mr. Beames is very hostile to native progress, and that his hostility towards natives became evident at the time of the Ilbert Bill agitation. The writer

SURABHI & PATÁKA
Oct. 21st, 1886.

Nomination of Mr. Beames as a member of the Civil Service Commission.

sarcastically expresses the hope that along with Mr. Beames' name the Bengal Government will also send the names of Mr. Justice Cunningham and Mr. Westmacott, and that among non-official Anglo-Indians it will nominate either Mr. Keswick or Mr. Branson. From the above nomination it is evident what good will be derived from the Commission.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Oct. 21st, 1886.

28. The same paper says that Lord Lytton injured natives publicly.

The Civil Service Commission.

While injuring natives he never pretended that he was doing them good. But Lord Dufferin, who is an abler statesman than Lord Lytton, shows that he is trying to benefit natives when he is really trying to injure them. The appointment of the Civil Service Commission is an act of the above nature. In consequence of the clamour of natives for high appointments, Lord Lytton created the Statutory Civil Service for natives. But natives were not satisfied with that arrangement, but carried on an agitation here and in England for the raising of the standard of age for the Civil Service examination. The Civil Service Commission has been appointed mainly to put an end to this agitation. Reduction of expenditure is another object of the appointment of the Commission, but it is a secondary one. The writer freely admits that he does not expect any good from this Commission. He wants that the Civil Service should be freely thrown open to natives and Europeans. He does not want any special favour for natives. He has only asked for the removal of the obstacles in the way of the admission of natives into the Civil Service. But the present Commission will do evil rather than good. The Commission will not have the power of interfering with the rules about appointment to the Covenanted Civil Service. It will only devise means for appointing natives to posts ordinarily held by Civilians. The secret object of the Commission is to develop Lord Lytton's scheme. This impression will take deep root in the minds of those who know the history of the appointment of this Commission. Indians have obtained this Commission in place of the proposed Parliamentary Committee or a Royal Commission. It does not require the gift of prophecy to predict what the result will be. The writer has grave doubts as to whether Government will select the four natives who are to be appointed to the Commission in a disinterested spirit. Even if those four native members are selected in such a spirit, what will they be able to do when the whole number of members will be 15? The writer is somewhat reassured by the appointment of Sir Charles Aitchison as the Chairman of the Commission.

SURABHI & PATAKA.

29. The same paper, in considering the changes produced in the

Natives incapacitated for self-defence under British rule.

character of Indians by British rule in India, says that the English boast with reason that they have put an end to the anarchy that prevailed in India and established peace in it. Immediately before the establishment of British rule in this country life and property were insecure in India and it was infested by gangs of robbers. Upon seeing the English Government anxious for the protection of life and property the Indian people again betook themselves to their respective professions. But in spite of these benefits the writer cannot always think that Indians have been benefited in any great measure by British rule. Hatred of foreigners or want of loyalty is not the cause of such thoughts. Deep reflection will shew that the changes produced in the character of Indians by British rule inspire such thoughts. Before English rule the Indians were obliged to shew prowess for the protection of life and property. But in consequence of the reign of peace natives are becoming day by day more and more incapable of self-defence. While danger increases men's courage and presence of mind increase, absence of it makes men gradually weak and

cowardly. This has taken place in the case of Indians under British rule. Nothing can be more dreadful and lamentable than incapacity for self-defence for a people that wants to remain alive.

30. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 22nd October, earnestly entreats Government to have enquiries made into the recent fights between Hindus and Mussulmans in different places by a high official instead of by the local officials and to show partiality to none of the races.

URDU GUIDE,
Oct. 22nd, 1886.

31. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 23rd October, says that there are many private individuals who devote their time and wealth for the improvement of their country. Many of these persons are obscure. The writer desires that at the time of conferring titles the claims of these men should be considered.

URDU GUIDE,
Oct. 23rd, 1886.

32. A correspondent of the *Arya Pratibha*, of the 23rd October, says that the people of Culna are very sorry at the transfer of Baboo Uma Charan Ganguly, the late Deputy Magistrate of the place, to Bagirhat. Uma Charan Baboo is a man of amiable disposition and he performed his duties as a Deputy Magistrate so well that the complainant and the accused alike used to praise him.

ARYA PRATIBHA,
Oct. 23rd, 1886.

33. The same paper says that the reason why the people of India are suffering so much is that its rulers do not perform their duty properly. The rulers do not repose confidence in the people, nor do they feel any sympathy for them. Whose fault is this? Can the English lay their hand on their heart and say that the Indians do not deserve favour? From the time that the English have taken possession of India the people have behaved with uniform loyalty towards them, and have not at any time swerved from the path of duty. As there are duties of the people towards the sovereign, so there are duties of the sovereign towards the people. People are suffering from repeated famines, floods and plagues, but Government does not grant a remedy. New taxes are being imposed, and the rulers are quite indifferent to the sufferings of the people. There is a great difference between the condition of Anglo-Indians and that of natives. Is it not incumbent on Government to remove this inequality between the two classes? Why is it that Anglo-Indians enjoy the benefit of different laws and other privileges? India has now become impoverished, and it is on account of this that the natives are ready to enter all departments of the public service; but the English have made a monopoly of all lucrative appointments and are gradually throwing obstacles in the way of the natives getting these appointments. The Civil Service has been all but closed against the natives. Higher appointments in the Medical Department are being gradually withdrawn from them. As to the Military Department nothing need be said. No natives are employed in high offices in the army, and Bengalees have been excluded from the department altogether. Bengalees are more loyal than the people of other parts of India; but notwithstanding their repeated endeavours, they have not been as yet able to enjoy the confidence of their rulers. They have not even been allowed to become volunteers. A great agitation is going on in India regarding the exchange question; but Government is quite indifferent to it, for England is interested in the continuance of the existing arrangements. Indians have to pay one rupee for what is worth twelve annas only. Is not this an unfair stratagem of the English merchants for making money? Government has adopted a strange policy for extorting money from the people by throwing dust in their eyes. The English are tarnishing

ARYA PRATIBHA.

their fair fame by adopting a selfish policy. The character of the English rulers is in no way superior to that of the Mahomedan rulers, as they are described by English historians.

BANGABASI,
Oct. 23rd, 1886.

34. In noticing that Mr. F. C. Daukes has been appointed Secretary to the Civil Service Commission, the *Bangabasi*, of the 23rd October, says that there was no

The Civil Service Commission.

necessity for appointing the Commission at all. Nothing has ever been done by any Commission. In the opinion of the writer, the Civil Service Examination system should be remodelled. There is no necessity for the rule which requires the natives to go to England in order to qualify themselves for trying cases of natives and thereby lose their caste. The natives are by no means inferior to the English in their judicial ability, but superior to them. It is but selfishness to maintain any distinction between the native and the English Civilian. But no real good will be done by the Commission. Only four non-official natives will become members of the Commission. No one will be entitled to say anything respecting the Covenanted Civil Service. Besides this, a profound lawyer (probably one like Mr. Justice Cunningham) will be appointed on the side of Government to see what is done by the Commission. This raises suspicions in the mind.

BANGABASI.

35. The same paper says that there are two classes of soldiers in India—native and European. From the statement of 1883, it will appear that of 1,90,476 Indian soldiers, 63,071 were

The native and the European soldiers.

Europeans and the rest natives. The number of native soldiers is double that of the Europeans. In all departments, excepting the artillery the number of native soldiers is much greater than that of the Europeans. But this does not indicate that the native soldiers are more favoured by Government than the Europeans. Far from this. The really difficult tasks have to be performed by the native soldiers, but honour and emoluments are to be enjoyed by their European brethren. Why is it that so few native soldiers are employed as gunners? Before the mutiny the number of native gunners was much larger than now. When the mutiny broke out the sepoys knew how to manage guns, and it was on account of this that the English found so much difficulty in subduing them. From that time it has been the policy of Government not to let the native soldiers learn how to manage guns, and it is on account of this that the number of native soldiers is so small in the artillery. Government is liberal in the case of the European soldiers, but it becomes miserly in the case of the native soldiers, so that the natives have to work for almost nothing. The task of protecting the Empire, on the other hand, is to be imposed solely upon the natives. The natives are starving to make provisions for the European soldiers, while the native soldiers are protecting the Empire without receiving sufficient food. This kind of policy is to be met with nowhere except in this country where British administration prevails.

BANGABASI

36. The same paper says that Government is anxious to make better arrangements for the education of the Mahomedans and to provide them with employ-

Profound policy of Government.

ment in the public service, and it is therefore continually issuing resolutions for that purpose. It is also trying its utmost to keep the Mahomedan religion intact. This may lead one to suppose that Government has become afraid of the Mahomedans. But the writer holds a different opinion. The profound policy by which Government has been actuated is, according to the writer, to create and perpetuate the feeling of antipathy between the two races that it may

cause the destruction of both. The intelligent Hindus and Mahomedans should try to effect the improvement of both the races by keeping this object of Government always in their view. Nor can it be said that the working out of the policy has been limited to mere resolutions. It has been repeatedly found that, whenever any quarrel has occurred between the Hindus and the Mahomedans, the negligence of Government officials has been its cause. The memorable Salem riots in 1876, the Ludhiana riots, and those that occurred at Delhi only the other day,—all these are striking examples of this. The riots that took place at Delhi the other day are not a new occurrence there. Government, which can administer the affairs of this vast Indian Empire, can, if it intends to do so, easily prevent the repetition of such occurrences with a slight precaution. This raises suspicions that the quarrels between the Hindus and the Mahomedans have some connection with some profound policy of Government.

37. Referring to the answer which His Excellency the Viceroy has given to Mr. Malabari, the same paper observes that it would have been better for

Mr. Malabari and Lord Dufferin.

His Excellency to have said that he could not interfere in religious matters in contravention of the proclamation of the Queen, and that therefore he could not accept the proposal of Mr. Malabari; but His Excellency has exceeded the limits of his duty and said something which has cast reflections the social system of the Hindus. Lord Dufferin has wounded the feelings of the Hindus by calling Mr. Malabari, who is a non-Hindu, a reformer and benefactor of society.

BANGABASI,
Oct. 23rd, 1886.

38. Referring to the resolution passed by Government for appointing a Commission with a view to largely admit natives into the covenanted and uncove-

The Civil Service Commission.

nanted Indian Civil Service, the *Sanjivani* of the 23rd October says that the object of Government in appointing the Commission seems to be honest at the first sight, but a more attentive perusal of the resolution raises great suspicions as to the honesty of the motive which has actuated it. Lord Dufferin may not have any dishonest intention on his part, but the resolution did not originate with him. It is difficult to ascertain the true object of the resolution without looking into the communications between Lord Dufferin and the India Office. From the language of the resolution itself it appears that Government has tried to a certain extent to conceal its real object. Lord Lytton tried his best to prevent the admission of natives into the Civil Service, and for this purpose the Statutory Civil Service was created. Lord Lytton belongs to the Conservative party, and now the Conservative party is in power. It is therefore to be feared that the policy of Lord Lytton may be adopted again. In the Charter of 1833, and again in the proclamation of 1858, Her Majesty has given her pledge that the natives will be eligible for employment under Government, according to their ability and learning, without any distinction of race, creed, or colour. The violation of this pledge will be a source of discontent to the people. Although it is a fact that there are great obstacles in the way of the pledge being literally fulfilled, people like to be guided by keeping the pledge always before their eyes, and they have repeatedly reminded Government of the pledge. If Government loses sight of this great pledge in conferring any privilege upon Indians, it may appear to be doing good for the present, but this is sure to prove injurious in future. But it is not wise to injure the interests of the future generations for the welfare of the present. If Government really intends to do good to the people, it can do it even without injuring the interests of the future generations. The people will consider it a great boon

SANJIVANI,
Oct. 23rd, 1886.

if Government removes the obstacles that it has placed in the way of the admission of natives into the Civil Service by raising the standard of age, and making provision for holding at least the first examination in India. What the natives want is fair field and no favour. As to the larger admission of natives into the uncovenanted service, there is no better means than to institute competitive examination system. Competitive examination is the best test of a man's ability. If this system be introduced in all departments, there will be no room left for favouritism, and incompetent persons will be prevented from entering Government service. In conclusion, the writer makes a request to Government. He prays that Justice Cunningham may not be appointed to the Committee, for his Lordship is greatly opposed to the interests of natives. He hopes that as Government has shown its power of discrimination by appointing Sir Charles Aitchison as President of the Commission, so it will appoint a just and impartial lawyer to it.

SANJIVANI,
Oct. 23rd, 1886.

39. The same paper says that Sir Charles Bernard, the Chief Commissioner of Burmah, has made a very wise

Reduction of public expenditure.

proposal in reference to the reduction of public expenditure. He says that a reduction of 10 per cent. should be made in the salaries of those who receive more than one thousand rupees, and a reduction of 20 per cent. in the salaries of those who receive above two thousand rupees per mensem. Will Government accept this wise proposal?

SANJIVANI.

40. The same paper says that in a former issue it has shown that

Slavery in British India.

the mortality among tea-labourers is chiefly due to cholera and bowel-complaints.

Excessive physical labour, weakness, want of food, and irregularity in taking meals are mentioned as the remote causes of these diseases. The Health Commission appointed by Government admitted that the rate of mortality in many places among the tea-labourers was even greater than that of other countries, even in times of the greatest plagues. Government should have enquired whether any of the above-mentioned causes exist in the case of the tea-labourers. It was the more incumbent on Government to enquire into the matter because, although many of the tea gardens are placed in healthy localities, and the labourers lodged in houses well situated from a sanitary point of view, yet the rate of mortality among them has been as great as in any other garden. Had Government proceeded to enquire into the matter, it might have easily come to learn that some one or other of the above-mentioned remote causes of cholera and bowel-complaints exists in almost all the tea gardens in a greater or less degree. The provision which has been made for protecting the labourers from excessive labour is quite inadequate. Does not Government know that owing to the fall in the price of tea, the tea-planters have been trying to minimise the cost of production, and therefore to get as much work done by the labourers as they can? Has any Inspector reported as yet to Government the fact that the rates of contract work have in some places been doubled and in others increased 50 per cent., and that most of the coolies are unable to perform the task that is imposed on them? The increase in the rate of mortality from 1882 can give a clear idea of the oppression to which the coolies have become subjected since the fall in the price of tea. The coolies become weaker and weaker by excessive labour, and as a consequence of this they are attacked with cholera and dysentery, of which most of them die. On the other hand, most of the coolies are unable to perform in its entirety the task which is imposed on them, and therefore they are not allowed to have their full wages. There is no means of knowing from the reports of Government the average sum which the coolies actually receive as their monthly earnings. Only the rough estimate of one month's earnings is published in the report. The coolies cannot do without

keeping their superior officers in good humour, and for this reason they have to give something to each of them. It is doubtful whether after deducting all this the net income of a single coolie exceeds three rupees a month, and it can be said almost with certainty that their income is below four. There is no possibility of the actual income of a female coolie being more than rupees two or two-and-a-half. Partly through the fault of the authorities, and partly on account of the change of climate, coolies become weak and sickly, and are consequently not able to perform in its entirety the work assigned to them. But there is no provision in the law entitling the coolies to receive their full pay even though a portion of their allotted work remains unperformed. As a consequence of the want of such a provision, no newly-brought coolie can get his full pay. The tea-planters do not advance money to the sick coolies fearing that if they die there would be no means left for realising the money. On account of this, the coolies are forced either to take noxious food, or to remain without full diet, either of which brings on cholera and dysentery, which are, in most cases, the causes of their death. Some of the coolies, again, being unable to suffer the pains of starvation commit suicide. Some days ago a tea-labourer charged with the murder of his wife was hauled up before a criminal court. The accused openly confessed his own guilt, and told that for a long time past he and his wife had been suffering from want of food, that at last both of them preferred death to starvation, and that it was agreed between them that the husband should kill the wife and then suffer death for having committed murder, and that, agreeably to this proposal, he had killed his wife. The deposition of the accused was corroborated in many particulars by the circumstances attending the death of the woman.

41. A correspondent of the same paper writes from Mohishadal that when the steamer of Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company reached Geokhally on the 2nd

A fatal accident.

Ashin last, a boat carrying upwards of fifty passengers made for the steamer, but by a sudden rush of the waves the boat went down very near to the steamer, and all perished, excepting one or two, who swam safe to the banks. Hundreds of passengers daily start from Geokhally, both by the Government railway steamer and by Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company's steamer; but on account of the want of a jetty the passengers have to suffer a great deal. For women especially it is nearly impossible to go to the steamer by walking through mud and water, especially as the river is infested with alligators. Government makes a large profit from the Geokhally station, and it can easily construct a jetty there.

SANJIVANI,
Oct. 23rd, 1886.

42. The *Bhāratbāsi*, of the 23rd October, says that whenever it hears of a Commission it apprehends that Government is trying to throw dust into the eyes of

The Civil Service Commission.

natives. None of the Commissions that have been hitherto appointed has produced any good. The Commissions have made several recommendations in their reports. But Government determines its course beforehand, and so pays no heed to the recommendations of the Commission. In short, Government has not yet given effect to the recommendations of any Commission. Government appoints Commissions from time to time only to deceive the people. Government knows well whether natives are appointed on a large scale to the public service. Government also knows what arrangements are desired by natives for their admission into the Civil Service. The native press informs Government of those arrangements every day. Natives have been praying for the last eight years for the raising of the standard of age for the Civil Service examination and for the holding of the examination both in England and India. No one has ever prayed for the creation of a Native Civil Service. Lord Lytton created the Native Civil

BHARAT BASI,
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Service in order to close the real Civil Service to natives. There is no difference between the men who now enter the Native Civil Service and Deputy Magistrates. The writer has often said that natives ask no favour, but fair play. The writer recommends that, instead of fixing the salaries of native officers at two-thirds of those of Europeans holding similar posts, Government should reduce the salaries of both English and native officers in the same proportion. There is no need at present for keeping any official on a salary of three to four thousand rupees. It will now be sufficient to fix the salary of the highest grade of the Civil Service at two thousand rupees. It is a mistake to think that the expenses of natives are less than those of Europeans. A European has to maintain no one but his own wife and children, but a native has to maintain at least 10 or 12 persons. Under these circumstances, no difference should be made between the salaries of English and native officials. Because ignorant men are appointed as Munsifs in the North-Western Provinces corruption prevails to a great extent in their courts. Corruption will not be at an end so long as competent men are not appointed as judicial officers. There is great disorder in the Subordinate Executive Service in all provinces. Though the system of appointing officers to the Service according to the results of competitive examination has been introduced, many still enter the Service through the backdoor of nomination. The Commission should attend to this matter, but the writer does not hope that it will. Almost all posts carrying salaries of more than three hundred rupees are the monopoly of Europeans and Eurasians. The number of natives among the Accountants and the Examiners of the Public Works Department, among the Inspectors and the Superintendents of the Post Office, among the Superintendents of the Telegraph Department, and among the Superintendents and the Inspectors of the Forest Department, is very small. There is no native officer in the Opium Department. All high appointments have been monopolised by Englishmen. The writer asks, why is not there a single native officer in the Telegraph and Opium Departments? Many natives are abler than European officers. Many educated natives now know more of telegraph than many high European officers; still these men cannot enter the Telegraph Department. Such is the case with every department. The number of Europeans among the Superintendents and the Inspectors of the Postal Department is 20 times that of native officers. No Commission was needed for deciding these questions. Because the present Viceroy loves ostentation he has appointed a Commission. The Viceroy has determined a course in consultation with the Secretary of State. There was no necessity for appointing a Commission. The tone of the Viceroy's resolution has alarmed the writer. The writer expects bad rather than good results from the Commission. The writer hopes that the political associations of the country will try to secure the appointment of good men and prevent the appointment of anti-native persons like Mr. Justice Cunningham as members of the Commission.

BHARAT BASI,
Oct. 23rd, 1896.

43. The same paper says that officials are not responsible for the non-employment of a large number of Mussulmans in the public service, as Mussulmans have not up to this time learnt English well. Where a knowledge of Persian and Arabic is required there is no want of Mussulmans. There is no want of Mussulman officers in the High Court. But in the mofussil courts, where a knowledge of English and Bengali is necessary, Mussulmans, most of whom do not at all study Bengali, cannot be found in large numbers. Referring to the Lieutenant-Governor's statement that heads of offices should more largely employ Mussulman clerks, the writer says that this time probably

carriages with notices of vacancies posted on them will be sent through the Mussulman quarter of Calcutta for collecting clerks. The writer is not displeased at this. The number of Mussulman graduates does not yet exceed one hundred. How can men be appointed to the public service when they are not fit for it? Even assuming the *Pioneer's* statement that Hindu clerks get Hindus appointed by flattering their European superiors, how is one to account for the fact that there is not a single Mussulman clerk in the merchant offices of Calcutta? There can be no doubt that Mussulmans are greatly behind Hindus in point of education. How many Mussulman Doctors, Engineers, and Pleaders are there? The Mussulman community will probably some day pray for the appointment of Civil Court Amins as Assistant Engineers. Government will also console them in such a case by issuing an ambiguous resolution. How many Mussulmans appear at the Departmental examinations of Government? Mussulmans know that they have no chance of entering the public service through the public door. It will be very difficult for them to compete with Hindus.

44. The same paper says that the demand of the conquered Indians for equality with Englishmen is exceedingly disagreeable to Anglo-Indians. They cannot bear

The Civil Service Commission.

the idea that dark natives should fill high administrative posts. Lord Lytton, who is the model of Anglo-Indians, laid the axe at the root of equality by creating the Native Civil Service. But even he did not venture to completely close the real Civil Service to natives. Now Lord Dufferin is eager to destroy equality in imitation of Lord Lytton. It is no wonder that one who has passed his life in the diplomatic service should be fond of a crooked policy. The writer does not know to what extent the Civil Service Commission will be able to maintain its independence. Very bad results will be produced if men like Sivaprasad and Mr. Justice Cunningham are appointed members of the Commission. From the statement in the Government resolution that, a fixed number of Indians will be appointed to the Covenanted Civil Service, it appears that it is not the intention of Government to allow natives to appear at the Civil Service Examination. Now appointment of natives to the Covenanted Civil Service will depend upon the favour of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State. However greatly the Native Civil Service may be changed, it will never be liked by natives. The writer does not see any ground for the recommendation that a separate Civil Service Examination should be held for natives when the ability of natives is not less than that of Englishmen. The writer hopes that the Commission will fix the standard of age for the Civil Service Examination in the case of natives who have to learn Bengali before they study English at 21 years.

BHARAT BASI,
Oct. 23rd, 1886.

45. The same paper says that the Magistrates of the North-Western Provinces—nay Government in all parts of the country—try to produce disunion between Hindus and Mussulmans. Whenever there is an opportunity they set Hindus and Mussulmans at feud with each other. But it is a matter of rejoicing that education is preparing the way for the establishment of good feelings between Hindus and Mussulmans. Fighting takes place only among the lower classes of Hindus and Mussulmans who only form processions on the occasions of festivals. From this the writer hopes that, in spite of the efforts of officials, Hindus and Mussulmans will be united with the progress of education in the country.

BHARAT BASI.

46. The same paper says that a competent man like the late Baboo Rajkrishna Mukerjea should be appointed Bengali Translator to Government. A man who is not only learned but also extremely truthful and conscientious should be appointed as Bengali Translator. The writer says that there will be no

Filling up of the post of Bengali Translator to Government.

BHARAT BASI

reason for dissatisfaction on the part of native newspapers, and the work of Government also will be well done, if Pundit Haraprashad Shastri, who enjoys the confidence both of Government and the native press, is appointed as Bengali Translator.

BEHARAT BASI,
Oct. 23rd, 1886.

47. The same paper, referring to the removal of Gibbons to the Darjeeling Jail probably lest he should suffer physical pain, wants to know why and at whose recommendation Gibbons has been removed to the Darjeeling jail.

DAINIK,
Oct. 24th, 1886.

48. The *Dainik*, of the 24th October, says that the rate of mortality among the coolies is nearly the same as it was before. Though Government has made many laws for protecting the coolies from the ill-treatment to which they are generally subjected, and for preventing their untimely death, these laws have not produced the desired effect. Injustice of the coolie system can be compared only to that of slavery; and in fact the former is only a substitute for the latter. It is a wonder that slavery is still prevalent in the dominions of the civilized English nation.

DAINIK.

49. A correspondent of the same paper complains of the dishonesty of the officers of Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company's steamer which plies from Cutwa to Azimgunge. The writer has himself witnessed that the sum of one rupee and nine annas was taken as fare, but that no receipt was given when demanded. The writer requests the Company to enquire into the matter.

SRIMANTA SADAGAR,
Oct. 25th, 1886.

50. The *Srimant Sadagar*, of the 25th October, is sorry to say that in many recent vernacular publications there are passages containing attacks on the Mahomedans. The writer learns from a reliable source that the lower classes of Mahomedans have made a resolution to take revenge on the writers by beating them whenever they come across them. He therefore warns this class of writers to become careful for the future.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Oct. 26th, 1886.

51. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 25th October, says that this time the Committee to enquire into Indian affairs will be appointed by Lord Randolph Churchill, who is the leader of the Conservative party in the House of Commons. This time also there is small chance of benefit from the Committee. The writer fears lest the enquiry of the Committee should end with the consideration of the subject of appointment of natives to the Civil Service. The writer does not expect that facilities will be afforded for the admission of natives into the real Civil Service. Lord Lytton satisfied natives once by introducing a delusive measure. Lord Ripon was not in favour of delusive measures like Lord Lytton. The Civil Service Commission has been appointed here before the appointment of the Committee of Enquiry in England with a view to the introduction of such a delusive measure.

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SADHARANI.

52. The same paper says that a Commission constituted in the way in which the Civil Service Commission is proposed to be constituted cannot be expected to be in every way satisfactory to Indians. Some papers have expressed dissatisfaction at the appointment of the Commission in India instead of in England. But there is no reason for this dissatisfaction when the very nature of the Commission is dissatisfactory. The Secretary of State has plainly declared that the Commission will not be able to interfere with the existing rules about the admission of natives into the Civil Service. Arrangements are being made for the introduction of a delusive measure like that of Lord Lytton. Lord Lytton wanted to close the Civil Service

to natives by law. But as such an act would look very ungracious no such law was made. This time the Civil Service will be indirectly closed to natives. When it is intended to close the Civil Service to natives, why should arrangements be made for their admission into the Civil Service by the appointment of a Commission in England? Government is desirous of reducing the salaries of officials. The salaries of the native civilians have been fixed at two-thirds of those of Covenanted Civilians. But the writer has always shown that the salaries of the whole Civilian class may be reduced. Both Indians and Anglo-Indians are at one on this point. But Government is reluctant to follow such a just policy. It would not reduce the salaries of English Civilians. Natives have no hope of admission into the Civil Service. The English Government has promised to appoint Englishmen and natives to similar posts. No effect will be produced by the protest of natives when Government is going so late now to make arrangements for separate Civil Service Examinations for Englishmen and natives. Natives have no hope so long as India is dependent upon England and does not obtain rights of self-government similar to those of the Colonies. Thoughtless remarks produce evil results. The British Indian Association prayed for the holding of the Civil Service Examination in India on the ground that natives have to lose caste if they go to England. Upon the strength of this prayer Government has urged the necessity of a separate Civil Service for natives. It has been said that arrangements will be made for the admission of natives into all departments of Government, but that for the present only the question of their admission into the Civil Service will be discussed. The writer knows that this is the way to blast present prospects by holding out prospects of future good. The writer knows well what arrangements will be made for the benefit of natives in future. It is the object of Government to prepare a second edition of Lord Lytton's scheme. Lord Dufferin has said in the resolution that the salaries of the native Civil Service will be kept low as before. The Commission will not consider the question of the admission of natives into the Civil Service. It will only consider the question of the admission of natives into the sham Civil Service and collect opinions on that subject. Those opinions will be forwarded to the Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry. Parliament will make laws upon the strength of those opinions. Thus the real Civil Service will be closed to natives and reserved for Englishmen alone. The constitution of the Commission is unsatisfactory and its object bad, and the writer protests against both.

53. The same paper says that when Government receives only one-sixteenth of the income of Railway Companies, the Government of India has, in the accounts of the expenses of the hill exodus submitted

The accounts of the expenses of the exodus to Simla submitted by Government.

by it, tried to show that it receives three-fourths of the income of Railway Companies. Such false accounts can never do. The writer is sorry at the embarrassment of Government. There is no adequate penance for the sin committed by Government in residing in the hills. It has enhanced that sin by having recourse to false statements for defending that practice. Has not the above evidently false statement been detected as such by the India Office? In no country the profit from railways amounts to three-fourths of their income. Did not the fact of the payment of large sums as interest of the capital borrowed for the construction of Indian railways cross the mind of the Secretary of State and his Councillors? It requires no great ability to detect such a palpable falsehood. Such falsehoods become evident of themselves. Had any other person than the Government of India submitted such accounts he would have rotted in jail or in a lunatic asylum. But what is but a choleric word in the Captain is flat blasphemy in the soldier. But the Viceroy and his Councillors have become greatly

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guilty in the public eye. The suspicion in the public mind about their honesty will never be removed. Though twice the usual number of carriages have to be attached to trains at the time of the exodus of the Government of India to Simla, Government has said that no alterations have to be made in the trains at that time. Is this not a change? Does not this lead to greater consumption of coal than when only the usual number of carriages is attached to trains? Government has also tried to defend the practice of residence in the hills by saying that the income of the railways increases owing to increased traffic in the direction of Simla when Government resides there. But would not such large traffic have taken place in the direction of Calcutta if Government had remained there? If the income owing to increased traffic in the direction of Simla is to be considered as an argument for the exodus, the diminished traffic in the direction of Calcutta during the time Government is at Simla should be considered as an argument against it. The writer has never seen such strange accounts as have been submitted by the Government of India. The saying that a hundred lies are necessary to conceal one lie is illustrated by the conduct of the Government of India. The Viceroy and his Councillors have tried to dupe the Secretary of State and Parliament. The writer cannot pardon this offence. The writer does not know whether Parliament will pardon this.

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54. The same paper says that the writer has known for a long time that the mofussil officials commit oppression upon zemindars. The zemindars accede to the request of the officials without murmur. If they murmur they are undone. When the officials go on tour to the mofussil, they are entertained with great care by the zemindars. It appears from the Rungpore deer case that the Assistant Police Superintendent, Mr. Shuttleworth, asked the zemindar, Annada Baboo, to lend his elephant for a hunting excursion on which the local officials wanted to go. The letter asking the Baboo to lend his elephant was not written in a spirit in which a letter asking a favour should be written. It was a letter of command. Lest Annada Baboo should refuse to lend his elephant it was written that the local officials wanted to go on a hunting excursion. The words "Assistant Superintendent of Police" were written under Mr. Shuttleworth's signature. The writer believes that such oppressions upon wealthy men by officials are against the rules of Government. The writer asks the Lieutenant-Governor whether he will still wink at violations of the rule by officials. When the rule has become a dead letter a new circular should be issued forbidding mofussil officials to ask favours from or confer favours upon any person, and to carry on money transactions with any person. It was written in the letter that the Sub-Inspector of Police, Hariprasad Sen, would make arrangements for the feeding of the elephant. Why should Hariprasad, who is a public servant, attend to a private business of Mr. Shuttleworth? The writer knows that it has become a practice with police officials to have their own private work done by subordinate police officers. This practice should be put an end to. Will the Lieutenant-Governor attend to this matter? The mofussil officials are like brothers. Government should see that this intimacy does not lead to injustice. Whenever the Magistrate encourages oppression by the Police, both the Magistrate and the Police should be warned. If the Magistrate, Mr. Newbery, had not interfered in the Rungpore deer case, Annada Baboo would not have suffered so much.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI.

Disunion between Hindus and Muslims produced by Government.

55. The same paper says that owing to their being subject to the same Government good feelings were gradually being established between Hindus and Mussulmans.

Both races have to fight with the all-devouring Anglo-Indians for rights; but the English Government has been trying to produce disunion between the two races. Attempts are being made to excite jealousy in the minds of Hindus by the conferring of petty favours upon Mussulmans. The writer does not believe that the establishment of a few scholarships for Mussulmans or their appointment to a few posts will improve their position. That Government establishes special scholarships for them or issues a resolution about their appointment to the public service is due to its desire of producing disunion between the two races by exciting jealousy in the mind of Hindus. That at Delhi and Etawa the Mahomedan procession was allowed to proceed while the Hindu procession was not allowed to do so is due to a similar intention. If the Mussulmans clearly understand this it will be well for both the races.

56. The same paper says that English Magistrates often make improper requests to subordinate native Magistrates. The Deputy Magistrates are directly subordinate to the District Magistrates.

Pressure put by English Magistrates upon Deputy Magistrates to make them do wrong.

Their promotion depends upon the District Magistrates. The future prospects of the Deputy Magistrate who shows spirit are blasted. They are compelled to obey even a wrong order. Because Mr. Newbery had given an order for issuing a summons upon Prasannamoyi, Baboo Chandi Charan, Deputy Magistrate of Rungpore, did so, though he knew that he was doing wrong in obeying the Magistrate's order. A remedy is necessary for this evil. The writer has often drawn the attention of Government to this matter. It again draws its attention to it. Owing to this the administration is becoming bad and the nature of the Magistrates is becoming corrupt.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHABANI,
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57. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 25th October, apprehends evil rather than good results from the Civil Service Commission. From the direction of Government that the Commission is not to consider the rules for admission into the real Civil Service the writer apprehends that the real Civil Service will be reserved for Englishmen and that the scope of Lord Lytton's measure will be widened for the benefit of natives.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
Oct. 25th, 1886.

58. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 25th October, says that the inconveniences of Bengalis in the North-Western Provinces are gradually increasing. There is no chance of Bengalis obtaining clerkships in the North-Western Provinces. Now it is said that Bengali students will not obtain scholarships in those provinces. Is it the intention of Government to improve the condition of the natives of the North-Western Provinces by showing undue favour to them? The writer does not approve of this measure. To do injustice to Bengalis is not to show favour to the natives of the North-Western Provinces. There are different means of improving their condition. When the people of Orissa prayed for favourable arrangements for the spread of education in that province, Lord Dufferin said that injustice was no part of his policy, and that the people of Orissa would obtain the favour of Government according to their deserts. The writer cannot understand why the Government of the North-Western Provinces is going to act against Lord Dufferin's policy. Because competition for scholarships is very keen in Bengal, poor Bengali students go to the North-Western Provinces in the hope of obtaining scholarships. The students of Behar and the North-Western Provinces profit by the example of intelligence and application furnished by Bengali students.

SOM PRAKASH,
Oct. 25th, 1886.

59. The same paper, referring to the oppression alleged to have been committed by Mr. Bullman, Deputy Commissioner of Umballa, upon Hindus, requests

Mr. Bullman.

SOM PRAKASH

Sir Charles Aitchison to enquire into the matter, and adequately punish Mr. Bullman if he is really guilty of the offence. People say that the sole object of Mr. Bullman was to frighten and punish Hindus. If the facts related are true, the writer also must pronounce the same opinion. The writer desires that Government should not remain indifferent to such a serious matter.

SOM PRAKASH,
Oct. 25th, 1886.

60. The same paper says that it is not necessary for a Government to practise deception upon a loyal people.

The Civil Service and natives.

Instances of deception by a King are unprecedented in India. Hindu Kings disdained to make insincere promises. Mussulman Kings also, oppressive as they were, never violated any promise which they made. Upon becoming the master of India the English Government promised to make no distinction between Englishmen and natives; but those promises were not made good. Upon assuming the direct management of Indian affairs the Queen repeated the above promises. But three years after Her Proclamation the Covenanted and the Uncovenanted Service were created. After this covenanted English officers began to be appointed to posts which were formerly given to natives. Lord Lawrence established nine State scholarships enabling Indians to study in England. But those scholarships were abolished after one year. Special arrangements were made by Parliament for the appointment of natives to high posts; but those arrangements have not yet been carried out. Now Civilians do not think that natives are worthy of any right, to say nothing of their obtaining the rights enjoyed by themselves. From the time of Lord Lytton they have begun to show partiality in the administration of justice. Now hardly 5 per cent. of the Civilians administer justice in a strictly impartial spirit. From the resolution recently issued by the Government of India about the enquiries to be made by the Civil Service Commission it appears that it is the intention of Government to completely violate its promise to Indians. It appears that Government will stop after somewhat modifying Lord Lytton's scheme. Natives can never like Lord Lytton's Native Civil Service. The writer does not believe that statesmen with crooked policies will be able to bring discredit upon England by violating the promise which the Queen has made before the whole civilized world. If manhood and honesty have not forsaken the English nation, the Queen's promise will not be violated. The English Government has up to this time kept the Civil Service practically closed to natives by fixing the standard of age for the Civil Service examination at 19 years. Indians want that the maximum limit of age for the examinations should be fixed at 25 years. The writer thinks that it is necessary for persons who will enter the Civil Service to proceed to England to complete their education. The writer wants that the Queen's promise should be kept, the reputation of the English nation should be maintained, and that Indians should be benefited.

SOM PRAKASH.

61. The same paper says that Indians are not satisfied with the restricted rights of admission into the Civil Service that have been conferred upon them.

The Civil Service Commission.

Indians will not be satisfied so long as they do not receive equal rights with Englishmen. Referring to the Civil Service Commission, the writer says that, had Lord Dufferin appointed a Commission to confer any new right upon Indians, he would have been loud in His Excellency's praises. By appointing the Civil Service Commission Lord Dufferin has cunningly prevented the appointment of the English Commission of Enquiry. By appointing the Retrenchment Committee Lord Dufferin convinced the people of England that he was a very noble-hearted man. But Indians understood that the Committee was appointed lest the waste of money by the Government of India should be detected by the English Commission. Such is the policy of

Lord Dufferin. The arrangement that members will be selected by Government from among the persons nominated as members of the Commission by the people will prevent the Commission from being a representative one. If any good is derived from the Commission, it will be owing to Sir Charles Aitchison, who has been appointed its President. Thus Indians have received at a great cost a Commission which they would have received gratis.

62. The *Dainik*, of the 27th October, says that Sir Charles Bernard, the Chief Commissioner of Burmah, has more than once given proof of his generous disposition. The opinion which he has recently expressed in connection with the proposal for reduction of public expenditure deserves notice. He says that a reduction of 10 per cent. should be made in the salaries of those who receive more than one thousand rupees, and that a reduction of 20 per cent. should be made in the salaries of those who receive more than two thousand. Will the Finance Committee listen to this proposal? There are few who will venture to displease the powerful. There would be no reason for anxiety if the proposal of Sir Charles Bernard were accepted.

DAINIK,
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63. The *Dainik*, of the 28th October, says that as Maharajah Dhuleep Sing's allowance. Dhuleep Sing has refused to take pension from the British Government, a proposal has been made to give an allowance of Rs. 50 or 60 thousand annually to the Maharani. Some provision will, it is said, be made for the princes also. The British Government has done great injustice to the Maharajah by unjustly misappropriating all his property. It is now trying to gain the affection of the people by making some allowance to his wife. But this consideration cannot, in the opinion of the writer, satisfy the people.

DAINIK,
Oct. 28th, 1886.

64. The same paper says that the Madras Government has asked the Viceroy to appoint a special bench for trying the case which is going to be instituted against Mr. Crole, the late Magistrate of Madura. The Governor does not wish that the case should be tried by the Madras High Court. The writer is anxious to know the intention of Government in the matter. The writer does not see any reason why the case should not be tried by the High Court of Madras. Has the Governor any doubt as to the judicial capacity of the High Court?

DAINIK.

65. A correspondent of the same paper writes that the Mohurram and Ramlila festivals at Allahabad have passed off without any serious disturbance. But the Magistrate showed some partiality towards the Mahomedans. The time allotted to the Hindus for holding their procession was much shorter than what was allowed to the Mahomedans.

DAINIK.

66. The *Samaya*, of the 29th October, says that many persons would have been benefited if the rules about the remittance of revenue by postal money-orders had been extended up to revenues of Rs. 150.

SAMAYA,
Oct. 29th, 1886.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

67. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani*, of the 23rd October, says that the scarcity of food in many villages in the Moulavibazar sub-division is gradually increasing. People are unable to get their food even at intervals of two or three days. The able Sub-Inspector of the place has for the last few days distributed some rice among the people. Those who were stout and strong

SANJIVANI,
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have become quite emaciated for want of food. Though Government is not unwilling to remove the grievances of the people, the relief which is being sent is quite insufficient.

SANJIVANI,
Oct. 23rd, 1886.

Flood in the Nuddea district.

68. A correspondent of the same paper writes from Khoara, in the district of Nuddea, that that part of the country has been entirely submerged, and that the agriculturists are suffering a great deal from want.

DAINIK,
Oct. 27th, 1886.

Flood at Panchthoopi, Moorsheda-
bad.

69. A correspondent of the *Dainik*, of the 27th October, says that much damage is caused to the inhabitants of Panchthoopi by the annual inundation of the Mayoorakshi. This year the embankments on the Mayoorakshi gave way on the 25th *Bhadra*, and hundreds of houses were levelled to the ground by the force of the current. Now the people are suffering very much from famine. A telegram was sent to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. The Deputy Magistrate of Kandee who came here has himself witnessed the sufferings of the people. But Government has as yet done nothing for relieving their distress. If those who are entrusted with the administration of the country have no sympathy for the sufferings of the people, and are quite indifferent to their misery, where are they to look for assistance?

SAMAYA,
Oct. 29th, 1886.

Floods at Atkhara.

70. The *Samaya*, of the 29th October, says that the floods have not yet subsided at Atkhara, Khanakul. This is due to the fact that owing to the existence of a strong embankment along the eastern bank of the Damudar the western bank is being broken. In many places not a blade of grass has yet grown. Is the injury to the Railway only to be considered? Is the injury to the people of no account?

NARAYAN CHANDRA BHATTACHARYA, M.A.,

Offg. Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 30th October 1886.